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THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
425-427-429 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 3300.

CLINTON T. BRADY, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENTS
New York Office, Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office, Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office, Tribune Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday, 30 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday, 25 cents per month
Sunday, without Daily, 10 cents per month
Subscription Rates by Mail:
Daily and Sunday, 35 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday, 30 cents per month
Sunday, without Daily, 10 cents per month
Entered as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

KEEP SINGING.
Keep singing! You may be no bard,
But it will ease the places hard
If under bright or clouded skies
Some little snatch of song shall rise
To prove 'em in the midst of rue
There's sunshine deep inside of you.

(Copyright, 1916.)

"When you Democrats have passed this bill (rivers and harbors), you will have broken the last plank in your platform," declared Senator Kenyon. Well, they will have to build a new one in a month, anyway.

Those persons who consider this the opportune moment for the United States to lead a movement in the direction of peace would probably regard William Jennings Bryan as a competent referee of a prize fight.

Next to the suppression of the New York gunmen and the drug traffic we should like to see the poison-pen writers put out of business. They are worse than the "woman of the serpent's tongue" because they are harder to locate.

The election in West Virginia of a regular Republican to Congress, to fill the place of a Democrat, and the success in Maryland of the regular Republican candidates for convention delegates may at least be regarded as more reliable indications of the way the wind blows than the straw ballots which soon will be in full season.

Some little Long Island girls are accused of stealing all the grape juice that was left over from a W. C. T. U. fair. Which reminds us that the process of squeezing out the grape juice that was left over in Washington is very nearly complete, though it never was in danger of being stolen.

It is doubtless quite true, as Admiral Peary says, that if this country were at war Washington could easily and quickly be destroyed by enemy aeroplanes; but it is difficult to arouse any great enthusiasm over a project to provide one military hydroaeroplane for our defense. Why not make it two, at least?

An American who has just returned from Mexico says the Mexicans are quite confident that were it not for Texas they could easily whip the United States. He says the impression prevails in Mexico that the people of the United States who live north of Texas are a weak and effeminate race who are afraid to fight. Go it, Texas, and try to scare 'em to death; we'll back you up.

Fay, one of the German conspirators just sentenced to the penitentiary, is expected to confess the names of the principals, who are yet at large. Said one high Federal official: "Fay has not told yet who his superiors were. There is a man who sits in a swivel chair in Wilhelmstrasse who issues orders to men like Fay, who click their heels, salute, and then start out to neutral countries on their missions of assassination and terrorism. Fay knows who the man is, and perhaps he will furnish us with documentary proof." If this is true it is important that Fay should confess, and if he does not volunteer possibly some means may be devised of compelling him to reveal what it is imperative the United States authorities should know.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York has liberated a man who was sentenced to prison for using the mails to defraud, upon the ground that a raid upon his office in which his books and papers were seized, without a warrant, was in violation of the Fourth and Fifth amendments of the Constitution of the United States. These amendments, the court pointed out, were intended to safeguard the rights of the people against the encroachments of unlawful and arbitrary power, and applied to the most humble as well as to the most powerful. The decision is both interesting and important, and law officers everywhere should take notice that the rights of the people under the Constitution have not yet been abrogated by custom, and are still upheld in the higher courts.

Secretary Redfield asserts that only about one-fourth of the value of our exports can be attributed to so-called "war business," and adds that "of the total industrial and commercial business of the country I think it is probably safe to say that the so-called war business does not exceed 5 per cent." The Secretary may be right, but he leaves us the puzzling questions of where the millions of dollars worth of products that are being expended in the war every day come from, and from what markets the nations that are at peace are supplying their daily needs, with practically all the able-bodied men of Europe under arms. A great many persons will, in spite of Secretary Redfield's estimates, continue to take the view that the enormous demand of the allies for practically everything we can produce is solely responsible for the stimulus to all our industries that has produced the present prosperity.

A Soldier Candidate.

Proof of the seriousness of purpose behind Gen. Leonard Wood's Presidential boom has been discovered in a circular letter signed by one John A. Stewart, of 233 Broadway, New York, in which Gen. Wood's views on practically all of the great issues, such as international relations, preparedness and the tariff, are set forth with precision and at great length.

In a sort of preface it is suggested that "there are many who believe that in the personality of Gen. Wood, in his character, attainments, training, and especially in the bent of his mind; in his executive ability and abundant common-sense, is to be found the solution of the problem that is absorbing attention today—namely, as to the identity of the typical American who should be nominated by the Republican party for President of the United States." No doubt there are many who believe this, but there are not enough to make his nomination possible, nor will the letter which describes so convincingly Gen. Wood's ideal qualifications for the office win enough recruits to his standard to carry the day for him. At a time such as this, when the nation's destinies call for a tried statesman to shape them, it cannot for a moment be imagined that the Republican party will take a man whose training has made of him an ideal soldier and try the experiment of making a President of him; and it is quite as unreasonable to suppose that any such experiment would be approved by the votes of the people.

Though it is not disclosed that Gen. Wood is personally directing the circular letter campaign, the declaration of his principles, or platform, shows evidence of what President Wilson calls mature deliberation, and it is not to be doubted that it has the general approval. Who his backers are doesn't matter much, though if they remain in the game their identity must soon be discovered.

Putting the Clocks Ahead.

All the clocks in Germany have been put ahead one hour and the plan probably will be adopted in England where, it has been estimated, \$12,500,000 a year would thus be saved in the cost of illumination alone. This is certainly a very important argument in favor of the plan, and in the case of England it would result in conserving her supply of coal, which is greatly needed for war operations. Possibly there are weighty reasons against such a change in a people's working and sleeping hours, but either they have not been advanced or they have failed to make an impression. The economic considerations would apply with equal force to this country, and it is difficult to discover any reason why we should not take advantage of the opportunity to save the cost of one hour's illumination every day in the year throughout the land. No other result of putting all the clocks ahead an hour is at once apparent, nor is it clear where objections could come from, unless from the lighting corporations.

To carry the operation of the theory still further, might it not be feasible to advance permanently all the clocks in the country one hour, and then put them ahead still another hour during the months when we have the greatest number of hours of daylight, thus saving the expense of two hours of illumination in summer, as compared with the present. There are now four standards of time in the United States, based on the meridians, and it would appear to be a simple process to put all the clocks ahead one hour on a given day. When this change had been established it might be worth considering as a permanent program putting the clocks ahead an hour on May 15 and back an hour on September 15 each year.

That it is both illogical and a poor economic policy for the world to sleep during several hours of daylight at the beginning of the day, and to remain awake and expend its resources for purposes of illumination at the other end, may well be contended. Suppose all the clocks in Washington for example, were put ahead two hours tomorrow. The hands would indicate 9 a. m. when the government clerks went to their tasks and 2:30 p. m. when they finished, and it would be broad daylight before the alarm clock interrupted their slumbers. It would be dark when they retired, and with everybody proceeding on the same time table, the principal result of the change would be that the gas or electric meters would quit work two hours early, though they would begin at the same time, or as soon as darkness fell.

The tendency for years has been toward fewer hours of toil, and these working hours have been deducted from both the beginning and the end of the day, with the result that, in summer at least, we are wasting the daylight of the morning hours and taking much of our recreation by artificial light. There is much to be said in favor of at least the one hour change which Germany has adopted and England is contemplating, but so far few arguments have been offered against it.

Why Stop With Mexico?

According to William Randolph Hearst, whose family is said to own over 1,000,000 acres of land in Mexico, "our flag should wave over Mexico as the symbol of the rehabilitation of that unhappy country and its redemption to humanity and civilization. Our right in Mexico is the right of humanity. If we have no right in Mexico we have no right in California or in Texas, which we redeemed from Mexico." If this policy is adopted why stop with Mexico? Central America and South America must next be redeemed, according to those who may have property interests there. It is reassuring to know that no such crack-brained ideas find any acceptance at Washington.—Philadelphia Record.

The Japanese Boyey.

In circulating rumors of a secret Mexican alliance with Japan, the fact is made clear that Carranza is following the example of the late and unlamented Victoriano Huerta. It is true that the American people have shown an astonishing readiness to swallow stories of Japanese schemes of colonization and conquest on this continent. As a matter of fact Washington knows quite well that the Japanese government is in the hands of wise statesmen, who are earnestly desirous of keeping our friendship, not arousing our hostility.—New Orleans States.

Mental Cleanliness.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Of recent years there has been a marked development of interest in what is called cleanliness. It manifests itself in many ways, some of them not altogether wholesome. For example, so great is the dread of germs among some people and so determined is their effort to exterminate them that the resulting cleanliness is in itself a kind of uncleanness. Taking germs into the mind may be far worse than taking them into the body.

Then there is the exterior cleanliness so much talked about. I know people who would be miserable if, for once, they were kept from taking their daily bath. And yet their forbears used to get along fairly well with one bath a week at most. With many bathing has become almost a mania. One man of my acquaintance used to take a bath every morning and evening and occasionally a bath at the end of his day's work. "When in doubt he takes a bath," one of his friends liked to say. He developed a skin disease and, on consulting a physician, he was told that he had weakened the natural oil in his skin and he was put, so to speak, on a bathing diet of one bath a day.

Some of those who are most particular about bathing and who would feel insulted and resentful if they were told they were unclean are nevertheless clean only skin deep. And even if their bodies are healthy within their minds may reek with an uncleanness far worse than any physical uncleanness can be. And they need not be "bad people" either. Their uncleanness may be moral, without having a taint of immorality. They are the sick thinkers, uncontrolled in their thought, eagerly admitting into their minds the germs far more infectious than any bacteria yet discovered by the most searching microscope.

Many there are that leave the doors of the mind open to any passing intruder, no matter how discreditable. If they could visualize their guests, in physical form they would be terrified. Very quickly they would have the whole house cleared and they would keep it carefully guarded. And yet, perfectly well they know the nature of those guests. As a result of their entertaining they have suffered. Often, indeed, they have cried out in anguish. Among them a common expression is, "Oh, if I could only get away from my thoughts." The thoughts themselves, in their impishness, must be tempted to laugh. But they know better than to retort: "Well, who let me in here?" They want to stay and they want to stay as honored and pampered guests.

A man who, as I know, had been going through business misfortunes, almost overwhelming, once said to me: "As I sit in my office or as I walk along the street, I am often tempted to let myself feel depressed. My mind starts to brood. Then I know just what to do. I think of my childhood at home and right off I feel better. And the more I think of them the better I feel." He was a philosopher. And unlike many philosophers, he could prescribe wisdom for himself. But perhaps the explanation really lay deeper. He had an inner sanctuary where he could flee for refuge, a place kept healthy and invigorating with love.

Unfortunately there are those who lack this kind of sanctuary. Perhaps they had it once and desecrated it with bitter thinking. Though they may deceive themselves into asserting it has been desecrated by others, in their hearts they realize they are themselves to blame. For their inner sanctuary belongs to every one of us. It is our business to keep it clean. And there is only one way, by the kind of thinking that is free from resentment or suspicion or jealousy or hate or any of the other passions that are always on the watch for a chance to get in.

Carlyle used to urge his readers to take a few minutes each day for quiet reflection. This interval he might have used to greater profit himself. His advice has been echoed by nearly all the teachers. Many people try to follow it. They are successful according to the degree of their sincerity with themselves and of their love for mental cleanliness. I know a woman who makes that interval a time of genuine house-cleaning. At the end of the evening she looks carefully under the tables and the chairs of her mind, and in the most obscure corner seeking for the enemies that may be lurking there. As soon as she finds one she grapples. She says that she has some hard fights, and she is not sure that she always wins. Sometimes when she thinks she has won and goes to sleep she finds the enemy sitting up in her mind and scattering infection. Then there is another effort on her part, this time more quietly determined. She knows from experience, as we all know, the danger of going about with so detestable a creature working on the mind and poisoning the springs of action.

It is pitiful to think of the harm and the suffering that may result from one infectious thought's securing a place in the mind. It may hide there for years and suddenly throw out its infection. Or, as soon as it enters, it may infect and keep infecting for a lifetime. I never think of that man without wanting to kill him; I once heard a woman say the words sounded like a cry of despair. They did not indicate that the woman would ever murder the man. But they did indicate that she was murdering herself. He had done her an injury; but the injury was slight in comparison with her self-inflicted wounds.

A bath of the body each day may or may not be important. The decision may be left to individual choice. But there is no doubt that, of all exercises, a daily bath of the mind is of the utmost importance, both for our physical and mental and moral well-being. They may be sick who seemingly bloom with health. In their mind ulcers may be festering, the expression of long continued habits, perhaps mere disliking, one of the easiest of all habits and one of the most dangerous, or the taking into the consciousness the thought of the evil of others, real or imagined, and keep it alive there. So it is well for every one of us to be careful. With impunity and with immunity we may fraternize with the germs that prey on the body. But the inevitable woe is the portion of those who yield to the advances of the germs that prey on the mind.

Reorganized Society.

The war will give an enormous push to the social forces now developing a new order of human existence. The appetite of the god of battles is as gargantuan as respects money as it is for life. The titanic loads of the belligerents and the interest on these debts devour private capital like Thor draining the ocean, and might conceivably exhaust the capitalist system. In that case reorganization of society may come about through acceleration of social evolution.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Ready to Confer.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt would be glad, at his convenience, to confer with all malefactors of great wealth about the need of a heroic man as President of the United States. No nuckrackers will be admitted.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OUR COUNTRY—
OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON

A REVOLUTION IN VIEWPOINT.
Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

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Many sorts of reform commended themselves to the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance, north and south: chief among them, government control of the means of transportation, the entire divorce of government from the banks, and a paper currency issued directly to the people on the security of their land—some escape from the power of the money lenders and of the great railways, and a war upon monopolies.

These were vague purposes, and the means of reform proposed showed the thinking of crude and ignorant minds; but politicians felt with evident concern that new, it might be uncontrollable, forces had begun to play through the matters they handled, and that it must presently be harder than ever to calculate the fortunes of parties at the polls.

They perceived how difficult and delicate a task it must prove to keep the tacit pledges of the protective system to the manufacturers and give the free capital of the country the proper support of government and yet satisfy the classes now astray in these new associations of laborers and farmers, whose distress was as real as their programmes of reform.

There was a significance in these new movements which did not lie upon the surface. New questions had become national and were being uncomfortably pressed upon the attention of national party leaders because the attitude of the country towards the national government had been subtly changed by the events of war and reconstruction.

The war had not merely roused the spirit of nationality, until then but half conscious, into vivid life and filled every countryside of the North and West with a new ardor for that government which was greater than the government of States, the government upon which the unity and prestige of the nation depended. It had also disclosed the real foundations of the Union; had shown them to be laid, not in the constitution, its mere formal structure, but upon deep beds of conviction and sentiment.

It was not a theory of lawyers that

The Herald's Army and Navy Department
Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

The War College takes issue with the old theory that blind, unreasoning obedience to arbitrary rules is the essential element of military discipline. In its report on a plan for military training in public schools the War College insists that the proper method is to encourage initiative and individuality in the study as well as to teach the value of obedience to superior authority.

In the course of the report it is stated: "The object of the prescribed course of instruction is to inculcate big ideas and right views on the duties of the citizen to the State. The training is given along military lines, but is so conducted as to encourage initiative and individuality, to correct defects and develop natural gifts and to teach self-control by showing the value of obedience to superior authority. The old method of 'breaking the will' by inculcating blind, unreasoning obedience to arbitrary rules is replaced by one showing how to use the individual in attaining the concerted effort known as 'team work' which is the secret of efficiency, and which is dependent upon a conscious and willing obedience to a common objective and plan. Those who learn how to obey, to themselves to direct and by practicing self-control, become imbued with the fundamental principle underlying good citizenship."

In urging the establishment of a naval base on the Columbia river, F. C. Harle, chairman of the Columbia River Naval Base Committee, declares that the Puget Sound yard is dominated by the British navy station at Esquimalt and submarine operations from the Victoria base. He claims that in the event of war with Great Britain any American fleet in Puget Sound could be bottled up by the British guns at the mouth of the straits of Fuca.

"On the south or American shore of the straits of Fuca there are no defenses whatsoever," says Mr. Harle in his brief submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs. "The first American fortifications encountered after leaving the Pacific Ocean are found at the narrow entrance to the Puget Sound. These fortifications encountered after leaving the narrow portions of Sound and entering the main body of the Sound, but they are solely for defense. They do not command the straits of Fuca nor are they of the slightest value in protecting the American fleet, seeking to leave Puget Sound and go to sea, or to return to Puget Sound from the Pacific. Assuming that Puget Sound had a naval base three times the size of the present one, how much would the defensive strength of the Pacific Coast be increased in case of war with England and the United States? Would it be increased at all? It would not, for there is a British naval station located at Esquimalt halfway between Esquimalt and the open sea on the straits of Fuca, and at that point it is just seventeen miles wide. It is questionable whether our fleet at the Sound would ever get out past that station."

And as to the Mare Island Navy yard, which is only one of the great Pacific it today lacks sufficient depth of water to enable a battleship to reach its docks. There is not enough water below the yard to permit the passage to the sea of the dreadnought which is to be built on the ways yet to be constructed in the yard. True, the channel is to be dredged to an adequate depth but it must be dredged to a greater depth, if disabled ships, drawing more water than ships in normal condition, are able to reach it. And a navy yard to be fully efficient, must be available at all times to crippled warships down at the head or end of the stern, as the result of injuries received in battle.

"With the Puget Sound navy yard cut off from the sea by British guns, with the Mare Island navy yard inaccessible because of the lack of depth

SEEN AND HEARD
BY GEORGE MINER
Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

New York, May 8.—The quarantine regulations at Panama and a loan of \$15,000,000 are curiously interwoven.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States did not land at Callao and go up to Lima, Peru, to meet the distinguished business men of that country at a luncheon arranged in his honor because the captain of the Tennessee, which was transporting the Secretary, had been informed that there was a quarantine at Panama against Callao on account of bubonic plague. So the Tennessee "arrived away" from Callao, taking no chances, and carried the Secretary of the Treasury along with her. And the prominent business men of Peru got around their luncheon table and were very sorry because their distinguished guest did not show up.

This has all been in the daily news and is well known. Also, that Mr. McAdoo's failure to attend the party created some little hard feeling.

To Borrow \$15,000,000.

What is not known is that this hard feeling was aroused at just the wrong moment to suit the book of Mr. M. G. Montero Tundo and may upset a mission he was confidently embarked upon. This mission was no less than the raising of a loan of \$15,000,000 in this country. It is hard enough to borrow \$15,000,000 under the best of circumstances, but when a little friction arises, like the Lima luncheon incident, it makes the borrowing a doubly difficult task.

Mr. Tundo is the fiscal agent of Peru. He came up here a couple of weeks ago to raise a big loan for the Peruvian government, and every prospect was pleasing. Just as he had his pipes all laid and was about to tap the American money market, however, came the news that the United States was about to lay his pipes all over again.

"Like almost every other country," said Mr. Tundo, "Peru experienced financial difficulties early in the European war. But Peru has a second and even more serious government, and every prospect was pleasing. Just as he had his pipes all laid and was about to tap the American money market, however, came the news that the United States was about to lay his pipes all over again."

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Free Flow for Trade.

The closing of the Panama Canal for an hour, said some, was a matter affecting our transportation, but not that navigation has been resumed we can expect commerce to flow from here to our seaports more freely than ever. Public opinion in this country, that the best President Jose Pardo has just been re-elected unanimously, all the different political parties supporting him, and we have started upon what we think is an era of great growth and development.

Senior Tirado went to Washington last week to straighten out that luncheon date, but has now returned to New York and is right on the \$15,000,000 job.

That South American, dreaming of steamship trade there is no doubt. Even with the Panama Canal open again very few ships are going through it from Atlantic American ports to Pacific American ports. The big savings in the trade to the South American and trans-Atlantic trade have drawn most of them away.

The Interstate Commerce Commission says that only ten per cent of the ships usually doing this water transportation have been left on the Atlantic and Pacific route. The question will probably come up in Congress soon again as to just how much benefit the United States is really getting from the canal.

Bread Makers Compete Tomorrow.

The final contest in bread making among the group winners of the girls' public schools will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Franklin School. Eight girls will compete for the savings bank account of \$1,000 offered by the Housekeepers' Alliance. All the loaves entered in the contest will be exhibited in E Street tomorrow.

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